

Reproduction.

It has been some time since we referred, directly, to the subject of Reproduction—the reproduction of the illegal debt—during the years of civil war, by the Federal Government. We now recur to it again that the readers of the Empire may see the drift of this question of Reproduction is taking in the East as well as in the West. It was thought by some of the more timid of our contemporaries, as well as by many individuals, that, perhaps, we were a little too fast in mooting this question and taking so decided a position in relation to it as we did. But, be that as it may, it has been our opinion ever since the first illegal step was taken by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as President of the United States, in precipitating this country into that terrible civil war, that reproduction would be sure to follow, and we have so expressed ourselves time and again. The question is now being pretty thoroughly canvassed. The New York Herald, in an article relating to the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS, alluding to Reproduction, also says:

"Soon, if we mistake not, the people will interpret the action of the Government, the Chief Justice, Underwood, Greeley, and of all the rest, as repudiating treason and as declaring the war a failure in its results. If so, will they not regard the national debt a national scandal, and repudiate that as readily as the crime of treason has been repudiated? They will say, naturally enough, that they ought not to be burdened with a debt of three thousand millions and upward, reckoning the debt of the States as well as of the Federal Government, for nothing. They will be asked why they should be taxed a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions a year, when they have been cheated in the object and results of the war. Is there treason or is there not? This is the question. The time before which every other must give way. It involves the security of our Government hereafter and the payment or repudiation of the national debt. Understanding the action of the Government and the position of the Chief Justice, we are not surprised to see, within five years, the debt created by the war repudiated as an imposition and a fraud. That, in fact, would be the logical consequence of letting treason go unpunished and unpunished. If there be no treason the war was all wrong, and the national debt is a national scandal."

And the Metropolitan Record, a journal of extended circulation and much influence, follows the Herald in the following strain: "Reproduction is just as certain as the sun shines. The people are tired of paying taxes, and already regard the whole case as a huge swindle. Five years! Yes, three years will bring us face to face with the national debt, and if that blessing is not secured, then we don't know the people. But we think we do know them, and we think, moreover, that they will heartily damn the blessing and the authors of it. Phillips and Stevens and Sumner and Wade will find out that some things they never thought of before. Reproduction and Retribution are coming right along, and with them the white slave's day of Jubilee." Then comes following this the voice of a people burdened with taxes, and harassed by tax-gathering officials, discussing in firm tones and well considered words the propriety and probability of a repudiation of the public debt, created during the war, but whether it will be five, or even three years, before we are face to face with it, is a little doubtful in our mind. We are inclined to the belief that the time is nearer than our metropolitan contemporaries imagine.

Military Despotism Law.
Hon. ROBERT WALKER, in the Mississippi case, before the United States Supreme Court, thus denounces the Military Despotism Act: "It was an act without a parallel in history, extending martial law over 100,000 people, loyal and disloyal, of all races and colors, vesting unlimited power in a military satrap, substituting the glimmering sword and the glittering bayonet for the judicial tribunal. It lays the axe to the root of the elective franchise. It extends the right of suffrage to three or four millions of people excluded by the State Constitutions, and excludes tens of thousands by disqualifications, which are entitled to R under the Constitution. It has traveled through Egypt, Syria, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Europe, and thousands of miles through Russia, and there was no such despotism in Africa, or Asia, or Turkey, or Russia, as that which was established by these laws. They all had courts of some description, and allowed a hearing and opportunity of defense. The sword was not the only arbiter, but here an act of Congress swept ten States out of existence, reduced them to worse than territorial bondage, and subjected every one of them, ten millions of people, of all ages, sexes and colors, to the despotism of a military commander."

Conduct of the Radicals.
A fragmentary Congress excludes ten States from representation, and by that exclusion has a sufficient number in the remainder, to override the veto and to destroy the character of the government. This fragment does not represent a majority of the people, and yet it is governing the country in all its departments—destroying the States, undermining the Executive, threatening the Judiciary, defeating the Constitution, and engendering the country in an enormous debt which is weighing heavier and heavier on the people. Committees are in session during the recess. One of them is inquiring into the personal affairs of President Johnson to find material for impeachment, and others are smelting about generally. All have their clerks and stenographers—and the whole concern is busy electioneering at the public expense. Radical documents are sent off by tens of thousands, loading down the mails. No proper or thorough exposure of Radical villainies is made. Clerks of committees, paid from the public treasury, are correspondents of Radical papers, and they defame the friends of the Constitution, and represent as virtuous the swindlers that are going on through Radical usurpation around them. Defalcations to one or a million deficit at New Orleans; anticipated "that the Government will not lose much, only a hundred thousand, or two hundred thousand—no matter—it is only one case in ten thousand."—Hartford Times.

Statement is going the rounds of the papers that Queen Victoria is 53 years of age. This is a mistake. She was born May 24, 1819, so that she is 48 years old. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William the Fourth, June 20, 1837, when she was a little over 18 years of age. She was married to Prince Albert February 10, 1840. She has nine children and ten grandchildren. Her oldest child, who is now the Princess Royal of Prussia, has four children, and her youngest son, Prince Alfred, is the Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria was born April 14, 1817. The Empress Eugenie celebrated her forty-first birthday on the 10th of May last.

Popular Ideas Concerning Newspapers.

We have had occasion to remark in a previous issue, on some very erroneous ideas held by people generally, regarding the press. The Jacksonville Gazette talks very sensibly upon this point, and says there is a class of well meaning, but thoughtless persons, who regard a newspaper as a sort of benevolent enterprise, gotten up by some liberal-minded gentleman for the sole purpose of doing all the good possible, and who has selected the million-tongued press to accomplish it. They are the regular posers upon the press—men who always want their favors gratuitously, and are always ready to inform the publisher that he has engaged in publishing a new paper, and they are always sure to have something of a business nature that they believe to be good news which ought to be given to the public at once. One man has just patented a new heating apparatus which will save half the fuel now used, and of course it will be a great favor to the poor if the editor will just tell the people free of charge where such apparatus can be bought.

A man engaged in the manufacture of reapers recently sent the editor a communication of two columns, solid matter, setting forth the saving his machine would be for farmers, even down to common reapers, which he wished inserted gratis. It would be helping the farmers, don't you see! Then there are numerous organizations and associations of individuals that are clamorous for free rides in the publisher's wagon. Different religious denominations want all the notices of meetings, conventions and festivals, published free; first, because they are too poor to pay; and second, because they are engaged in doing good, and it is the business of the publishers to help on the noble work. Farmers get no pay for watching the property of citizens, and the noblest work that can engage the efforts of men—that of uplifting the fallen and saving the race.

John Doe takes a weekly paper, for which he pays two dollars a year, and gets five dollars' worth of reading. His wife and he asked the editor to print an obituary notice that cost at least two dollars to get it up in type. John might as consistently ask the editor to furnish the coffin for his poor wife, to throw in a small one for his youngest child, simply because he was a patron, of his, as to ask such favors of a newspaper without pay. A mean man is nominated for office, and mighty mean men get into office, and the editor expects the editor to put on the best possible face on his fitness for the position, whitewash his character, print his tickets, and vote them, too, all for the good of the cause and success of correct principles.

When we read of it may concern to remember that no good newspaper can be made without it has the whole time and industry of those engaged on it, and its expenses are comparatively larger in proportion to its gross receipts, than almost any other sort of business. If you read a paper, and you find it good, and you are getting your business before the public, and increasing your trade, pay for that, but don't sponger.

The Dubuque Times of the 21st says: "We learn that the heirs of the late TOM KELLEY were rewarded in their search for his buried gold, yesterday, by finding in the ground beneath his hut between \$4,000 and \$5,000 of the precious coin. Of course more will be found sooner or later. KELLEY never parted with his gold, and must have amassed large amounts of it. He was afraid of banks, and therefore buried it. During the last year or so he has received between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in gold for mineral. Strict watch is kept on the premises, and none but the heirs are allowed to dig for the hidden treasure."

Railroads.

DAYTON AND UNION RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, July 19, 1866, trains will run on this road as follows:
Mail, leave Dayton 7:00 a.m.
Express, leave Dayton 8:00 a.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 10:00 a.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 11:00 a.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 12:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 1:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 2:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 3:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 4:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 5:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 6:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 7:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 8:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 9:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 10:00 p.m.
Mail, leave Dayton 11:00 p.m.
Mail, arrive Dayton 12:00 a.m.

DAYTON, XENIA AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Three Daily Trains East via Columbus.
Through - via from Dayton to all Eastern Cities.
Trains run by Columbus time, which is seven minutes faster than Dayton time.
By calling on J. L. LONG, Ticket Agent, at the depot, or on E. W. WOODWARD, Supt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.

Not occurring three large buildings—Four Departments of Instruction, viz.: Business, Teaching, and all other departments. Thoroughly qualified Teachers constantly employed. Students, male or female, can enter at any time. Tuition free. Books and stationery supplied. For Terms, Circular and other particulars, apply to J. L. LONG, Ticket Agent, at the depot, or on E. W. WOODWARD, Supt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. J. GRIER'S ACTUAL Business College.

Writing and Bookkeeping. Also, all other departments. Thoroughly qualified Teachers constantly employed. Students, male or female, can enter at any time. Tuition free. Books and stationery supplied. For Terms, Circular and other particulars, apply to J. L. LONG, Ticket Agent, at the depot, or on E. W. WOODWARD, Supt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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STANDARD DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

JANUARY 8th, A. D. 1867.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio steadfastly adhere to the principles of the party as expounded by the fathers, and approved by experience; that in accordance with these principles we declare that the limited powers, and that it possesses no power but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or the people; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people; that all grants of power to Government, whether State or Federal, should be strictly construed, because all such grants abridge the natural rights of men; that the preservation of the equality and rights of the States, and the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union; that the Federal Government is unfitted to legislate for or administer the local concerns of the States; that it would be monstrous that the local affairs of Ohio should be regulated by a Federal Congress in which she has but two Senators, and the National States, with but a little greater population, have twelve; that the tendency of the Federal Government is to usurp the reserved rights of the States and of the people; and that, therefore, a centralization of power in the hands of an ever pendulous majority, is an ever present danger. That such an absorption of power would, while it is destructive of the liberties and interests of the people, and would end either in despotism or a destruction of the Union; that a National debt, besides impoverishing the people, fosters an undue increase of the power of the Federal Government; that high protective tariffs have a like effect, sacrificing the interests of the many for the emoluments of the few, and plainly violating the equity and spirit of the Constitution; that the collection and disbursement of enormous sums of money by the Federal Government have the same tendency, besides corrupting the Government, and that, therefore, economy is essential not only to the prosperity, but also to the safety of the people; that unequal taxation is a violation of the rights of justice, which no Government can safely guarantee. That to each State belongs the right to determine the qualification of its electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitution, are unwarranted and despotic; that the tendency of the Federal Government from the many to the few, and that, therefore, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" that the tendency of government is to enlarge its authority by usurpation, and that the foundation of the Republic is to be guarded; that another tendency is to govern too much—unnecessarily and vexatiously interfering with the business and habits of the people; that the freedom of speech and of the press is essential to the existence of the Republic; that no person not in the military or naval service, or in the civil service, should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; that the courts should always be open for the redress of grievances; that no ex post facto law should be passed; that the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the public affairs is inviolable; that the military should be held in due subjection to the civil power; that while the majority, as prescribed by the Constitution, have the right to govern, the minority have indefeasible rights, and the Federal Government is to be held to the principles of the Constitution of the State and of the people.

2. Resolved, That the States lately in rebellion are States in the Union, and have been recognized as such by every department of the Government, and that President Lincoln, in the midst of the war, invited them to elect members of Congress; by President Johnson, in various proclamations and official acts; by Congress, which permitted Andrew Johnson to sit in the Senate as a Senator from Tennessee, and members from Virginia, Louisiana and Louisiana to sit in the House of Representatives after these States had seceded, and while the war was being carried on, and which further recognized them as members of the Union by the Congressional apportionment, and by the representation in Congress by various tax laws, and especially by the direct tax; by the resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution for their approval, and by various other acts and resolutions limiting the same to the States, and by the President, who in the midst of the war, invited them to elect members of Congress; by President Johnson, in various proclamations and official acts; 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